# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

The Folly of the Democratic Policy. RPHRAIM being joined to his idols was never better exemplified than by the adoption by the Democratic State Convention of a resolution in their platform declaring the unalterable opposition of the party to the extension of suffrage to the colored population. The spec tacle thus afforded by the Democrats of the country is at once amazing and curious. No longer does the spirit of unity influence all sections of that political ring. No longer can the Democracy boast of the discipline which rendered it impervious to all assaults in the days of Jackson. There is to-day as much difference between the wings of that organization as there was between it and the Republicans in 1856. Many different views are expressed. In the South the entire party has declared in favor of negro suffrage. Wade Hampton and all his coadjutors have gone on their political pilgrimages, and declared themselves the undoubted friends of universal suffrage. By this means a number of the black votes were secured, as there can be little doubt but that quite a fair proportion of that class favored Etheridge, in Tennessee, with their suffrages-so that the Southern wing of the Democracy is decidedly in favor of what the Northern wing is as decidedly opposed to. By the declaration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania the party is virtually split in two-one-half favoring and the other opposing one of the great and foregone conclusions of the day.

When we remember of what vital importance it is for a party about entering on a great Presidential contest to have a record so clear and unblemished that it will bear the closest scrutiny, we can imagine the fearful disadvantage under which our opponents will labor when they have to face a division in their own ranks made within a twelvemonth of the battle. We can imagine the desperation to which the elegant gentlemen of the South are reduced when they find all their wellconceived efforts, all their sacrifices of principle and prejudice, to have been in vain, and their best efforts to have been blighted through the stupidity, or, rather, the perverseness, of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Nothing could show more clearly to the people the utter unfitness of the Democracy to rule the country than the action of that party on the issue of suffrage. Throughout all the Southern States the question had been settled. Whether rightly or wrongly, the issue was one of the past. The ballot had been placed in the hands of the negro, and it would have taken a revelution greater than that of 1688 or 1776 to roll back the tide, and deprive him of his newly acquired right. Yet, in the face of facts, the opposition, in order to cater to the ignorant prejudice of a few foreigners, and to preserve a show of consistency, even at the expense of common sense, declare in opposition to the privilege which must in future be exercised by four millions of men. What greater proof can we have of the unfitness of such an organization to control the destinies of a great nation, which is taking great strides in progress, and developing new life day by day? Could such men hope to become the leaders of the nation in her future career-a career new and unexplored, and which demands life and energy in order to secure advancement?

What with division in the South, opposition in Pennsylvania, and neutrality in New York. the unhappy Democratic party, after buffeting the waves of defeat, and sustaining a load which even supernatural power could not keep afloat, seems now about to die of an internal disorder. The firm hand of Jackson is needed at the helm in this trying hour.

"One blast upon his bugie horn were worth ten

The place he occupied cannot be filled by Vallandigham, the Woods, or that class of fourth-rate leaders, who now aspire to be the chiefs of the Democracy. Without a recognized head, unsettled in policy, weighed down with Its history, that party, once so powerful, will enter the Presidential contest with defeat staring it in the face, and meet that fate which it so richly merits.

ESecretary Stanton Refuses to Resign. SECRETARY Stanton, as was anticipated, refuses to resign. Public considerations, which he is not at liberty to disregard, impose upon him the duty of remaining at his post. In doing this Mr. Stanton but obeys the voice of the people. His presence in the Cabinet has for a long time been the only guarantee of safety which the country has possessed against the wild and revolutionary schemes of the President.

Under ordinary circumstances the request of the President to a Cabinet officer to resign would be complied with, as a matter of course. But the circumstances of this case are extraordinary. The President was elevated to power by extraordinary means. He has pursued an extraordinary course. He occupies a position of extraordinary hostility to the public will. It is proper, therefore, that the people should keep firm hold of every safeguard within their reach. The War Department is too important an agency to pass into the hands of a public enemy. Mr. Stanton deserves the and resolution.

WHEN Henry Clay rose in his seat in the House of Representatives, and delivered his famous speech in favor of extending our national sympathy to Greece, he struck a chord in our popular constitution which has never since ceased to vibrate. That natural sympathy for the oppressed which is so strong a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon nature, and which abounds to an excess in the American Saxon, leads our people to desire to give all the assistance possible to those who, following our own example, are seeking to make themselves free. The same spirit which actuated us then causes us to heartily endorse the resolution adopted by Congress which extended our heartfelt sympathy and best wishes to the heroic Cretans, who for eighteen months have been heroically contending against the power of the entire Turkish Empire. History furnishes few more inspiriting examples of heroic determination. For the inhabitants of a little island to dare, for the sake of civil and religious liberty, to fight a mighty empire, and to maintain a battle for over a year, and that, too, with no symptoms of yielding, is an instance worthy of remembrance. According to the latest reports, Count Bismark has invited the various European powers to join with Prussia and demand the cession of Crete to Greece. We hope the report may be true, for the Sultan having just returned from an excursion to Europe, can form an adequate estimate of the force of the intervention, and act as prudence dictates. We feel well assured that the daring effort of the Cretans will not result in their subjugation to the tyrant against whom they have fought so well.

The Prospect of Cretan Liberty.

Has Philadelphia a Talented Bar? THE conduct of the opposition papers in the case of Judge Ludlow, and the assent given to their statements by certain members of the Philadelphia Bar, make pertinent the inquiry whether the high standing so anciently held by it has indeed departed, and the proverb of the ability of the Philadelphia lawyers become an idle and unmeaning word? Has Philadelphia no lawyer who is fitted for a Quarter Sessions Judgeship? Has she no one suited for the post now filled by Judge Ludlow? Suppose that a death should leave a vacancy on the Bench, could we not select a suitable gentleman to fill it? It seems to us a direct insult to the many accomplished gentlemen who have graced the forum of our Bar, that they should, with all their talents and learning and experience, be declared incapable of filling the post of Judge. We do not hesitate to refute such a slander. We can name offhand a dozen gentlemen, every one of whom is eminently qualified for the post-men who would fill it with ability and credit both to themselves and to the Court over which they would preside. Such being the fact, we really think it is the height of presumption for the opposition to centre in and monopolize all merit for Judge Ludlow, who, however much suited for the post, is not so far above all others as not to admit of rivalry.

Is ANYTHING TO BE DONE?-We hear, as yet, nothing of any indictment in the McMullin and Barnes case. Can it be possible that the District Attorney is going to allow this matter to be hushed up? We trust not. The people demand that these rioters, these men who have disgraced their official positions and disturbed the public peace shall be brought to trial. Mr. Mann' duty in the case is plain. Will he do it?

HOLT VS. JOHNSON .- A direct question of veracity is raised between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Holt. The latter asserts positively that the recommendation to mercy in the case of Mrs. Surratt was brought to the President's attention, and that he conversed with Holt in regard to it. We have no doubt that Mr. Holt gives the correct version of the affair.

THE SALARIES OF PREACHERS.-Mr. Amasa Walker, or Massachusetts, has taken the trouble to ascertain the salaries of one thousand preschers of various denominations, living in eighteen different States. They vary in amount from \$300 to \$5000 a year. The salaries paid in 1860 and 1865 were taken by him for the purpose of comparison.

Of the returns, four hundred and fifty were sufficiently definite and full to enable him to give the following results:-

Average salaries in 1860... Average salaries in 1865...... Average gratuities per year.. Average advance in salaries for 1860 to 1865. 17 4 per et. Average advance in salaries and gratuities,

He is led to believe that if complete state' ments had been made as to the salaries in 1860 and 1865 of the remaining number, the result

would not have been much changed. It will be seen from this that the profession which least of all could afford a reduction in the means of subsistence has suffered most severely.

THE ROMANCE OF EASTERN ROYALTY,-The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole (Switzerland), where she was born on the 20th of November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginia Lanternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginia, spared her, and by concurrence of romantic circumstances the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her his wife. This Empress has since sought out and brought her three sisters to the Moroccan Court, to which they are now attached.

CHEAP TEA .- An English paper says that an India telegram announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realize. The stock in hand is equal to nine months' consumpthanks of every good citizen for his firmness tion. The chances of speculation for an advance are not very good.

BRIBBRY AT ENGLISH ELECTIONS, -Lord Derby recently gave, in the House of Lords, the follow ing summary of the iniquities of Lancaster, Yar mouth, Totnes, and Reigate-the four boroughs which have been disfranchised as unfit to return members to Parliament. At Totnes, £21,000 were spent by rival candidates between Decembet, 1862, and August, 1865, principally in corrupting 421 voters; out of 364 electors who voted in 1865, exactly one-half are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery; and in the whole borough there is scarcely a single voter who could be said to have exercised his right of voting in an independent manner. In Yarmouth -a place which had already been once purified by the elimination of the freemen element -out of 1645 voters, no less than 528 are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery. In Lancaster, where there are 1465 electors, at the election of 1865 the expenses of the four candidates were £14,530, about £10 per elector, and 973 voters are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices; and in Reigatz, where there are 920 electors, 730 of whom voted at the election of 1865, 346 accepted bribes.

THE FRENCH MINISTER IN MEXICO. - It seems that Juarez retains the above personage, M. Dano, because he married a Mexican heiress, a lady with a silver mine, and, perhaps not liking the state of the country, sent six million franca home. Now it is against the Mexican laws to send money out of the country, and Porficio Diaz, when he captured Mexico City, refused to acknowledge the diplomatic character of any minister accredited to Maximilian, M. Dano was therefore reduced to the status of a private individual, and, as such, is held amenable to the law. It is said that Juarez requests that he will either renounce his country and turn Mexican, or else restore the coin which he has invested in France. If he refuses, the probability is that he will be detained, and that there will be a difficulty.

A QUEER RETURN .- The London journals comment at great length upon the magnificence of the ball given in honor of the Sultan. The money to pay the bill, some ten thousand pounds, was taken from the East India fund. and correspondents to the journals above referred to, are noticing the fact that at this very time there are thousands starving in India, When the Lancashire weavers were in distress, India sent fifty-tour thousand pounds to their relief. Now that the Indians are starving, England takes their money to give balls with in honor of the monarch who, while receiving the homage of the Christian nations, is engaged in the wholesale slaughter of the Cretans. Truly, John Buil's idea of consistency must be

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."-Mr. Thurlow Weed, ifter a two weeks' fishing tour with Secretary Seward, thus speaks of the Democrats:-"The progress of reconstruction in the South, however tardy, has developed one significant political fact, which is, that the Rebellion has proved fatal to the Democratic party. Southern Democracy and slavery occupy a common grave. Political organizations will 'take any form but that.' The early admonition of Governor Orr on this question was even more significant than was at first supposed. Hateful as 'Black Re-publicanism' was to the South before the war, it is quite as comely in their eyes now as Demoeracy. So marked is the aversion of Southern Democrats to their former Northern allies, that the fact cannot be ignored.

MAXIMILIAN .- The works of the late Emperor will now be published with the consent of the Emperor of Austria. They will consist of seven volumes. Four of these have already been printed at Leipzic, and bear the following titles: 'Aus meinem Leben," "Reiseskizzen," "Aphorismen," "Gedichte." ("Passages from my Life." "Sketches of Travel;" "Aphorisms;" and 'Poems"). The titles of the three other volumes are not given, but they probably are free from political ideas. Francis Joseph would hardly endorse the liberal views of his dead brother.

OBITUARY.

David R. Porter. Ex-Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence at Harrisburg yesterday afternoon. The later years of his life were spent in retirement from political affairs. and in the management of his extensive business interests as an iron manufacturer. He had the reputation of being a man of much private worth, was a Democrat in politics, and during the last winter, notwithstanding his age -being then in his seventy-ninth year-he was offered the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia by President Johnson, but was rejected by the Senate. In his earlier years he was prominent in the public affairs of this State. He served as a member of both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was twice Governor of the State, being the first executive officer of the Commonwealth elected under the Constitution of 1838. He was elected under the Constitution of 1838. He was inaugurated on the 11th of January, 1839, being elected over Joseph Ritner, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 5496 votes. Charges of irregularity in the election in Philadelphia county gave occasion for much feeling in the organization of the Legislature, and disgraceful proceedings at the State capital, since famous as the "Buckshot war," were the consequences. These difficulties were the occasion of a procla-These difficulties were the occasion of a procla-These difficulties were the occasion of a proclamation from Governor Ritner, calling out the militia to repress an outbreak, and of appeals for United States troops for the same purpose, The documents transmitted to the United States House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution asking the President to communicate to the House information respecting the call for an armed force of United States troops by the Governor of Pennsylvania, are interesting reading at this day. Among these were communiing at this day. Among these were communications from the late General E. V. Sumner cations from the late General E. V. Sumner, then a captain of dragoons at Cartisle Barracks, and J. K. Paulding, the author, at that time Secretary of the Navy, the former refusing to send troops because the disturbances proceeded from political differences, the people, to a man, going in support of their leaders, and both parties disclaiming intention of violence. It was feared by the friends of Mr. Porter that his inauguration would be prevented by force, and it was alleged that Governor Ritner would hold over for another term; but in the high state of political contents. or another term; but in the high state of politi cal excitement, the bitterness of which is not even yet forgotten, each party was liable to mis-judge the intentions of the other. Calm and dispassionate counsels could easily have arranged the difficulties, but the criminations and recriminations of the friends of the rival Legislatures organized at Harrisburg gave occa-sion for one of the most remarkable episodes in sion for one of the most remarkable episodes in our political history, that is at once a satire on our institutions and a warning against the dangers of passion and prejudice. Thaddeus tevens was a member of the Legislature and the leader of the Whigs, and, on his motion, Charles B. Penrose, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker of the House, but the Demorats, aided by a few members of the Whig Farty, organized what was called the "Hopkins branch of the Legislature," and elected William Hopkins Speaker. At length an agreement was arrived at by which both Speakers resigned; arrived at by which both Speakers resigned; after which Mr. Hopkins was elected, and the message of the Governor, principally devoted to the late unhappy differences, was received. Mr. Stevens was called by his opponents "the oracle" and conscience-keeper of Governor Ritner, and both he and Governor Porter were the objects of much objects was that respective. end countries and Governor Porter Were the countries of much obloquy from their respective political enemies, the dominant faction in the case of Mr. Stevenseven going so far as to deprive him of his seat in the Legislature and order a new election. The second inauguration of Governor Porter was not attended by any remarkable circumstances, and his administraremarkable circumstances, and his administra-tion of the affairs of the Commonwealth was

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Johnson-Stanton Imbroglio.

The Causes of the Difficulty.

An Official Game of Tit-for-Tat.

Who Will Give Up First? [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7. The Case of Secretary Stanton - What the President's Organ Says. The Johnson-Stanton imbroglio absorbs pub-

lic attention here to-day. The National Intelligencer of this morning assails Stanton as fol

"When informed his resignation was requested on considerations of a high public character by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he should have been swift to sacrifice his own convictions of public duty to the views of the responsible head of the Government, and of the Executive to whose forbearance he owes his piace. Unfortunately the Secretary is insensible to the claims of honor and of public decency. He would continue in association with those who do not desire his company, and would thwart the action of him on whose shoulders alone, by the terms of the Constitu tion, devolves the responsibility of the admin-istration of public affairs."

It was expected that the President would remove Stanton to-day, or suspend him, but up to poon the latter was in his office transacting business, as calm as a summer morning. Ho assures his friends that his ideas of honor and public decency do not square with the Intelligencer's, and that he is determined to hold on till Congress meets again.

Affairs at the White House, At the Executive Mansion all is quiet, but it is understood some movement is in preparation which will be developed in a day or two. The President and his friends are in a dilemma as to what to do with Stanton, whether to remov him summarily, as General Jackson did Secre-tary Duane for refusing to remove deposits from the United States Bank, or to suspend him, as provided in the Tenure of Office bill, and appoint Grant temporarily to take charge of the War Department until the Senate meets. The Intelligencer quotes Senator Sherman on the debate on the Tenure of Office bill as con-ceding that the President can remove any member of his Cabinet, and urges Stanton's removal, because he was appointed by Lincoln, and can be removed by Johnson without violating that law. There is considerable doubt about this, however, and the President's friends advise him to suspend Stanton, as he undoubtedly has that power. But Stanton will dispute this, so it is said, and contends he has been guilty of no misconduct as contemplated by the law, and will not submit to be superseded.

The President must soon decide one way or the other, as affairs will get to a dead-lock between them. Both are the incarnation of obstinacy and stubbornness, and much curiosity is evinced to see which will back down first, as one or the other must. Stanton has played the

last card, and now it is the President's turn. The Prime Cause of the Difficulty. The exciting cause of this difficulty is alteged The exciting cause of this difficulty is alleged to be Stanton's refusal to consent to Sheridan's removal. Certain it is, that all the talk about Sheridan's removal has been dropped since this new excitement has been sprung upon us. Other parties allege that the cause of the emeute is owing to Stanton allowing public documents to be used in the Surratt trial, showing that the recommendation of the Military Commission for mercy to Mrs. Surratt was known to the President when he signed her death-warrant The President denies this positively, and says he knew nothing of it till afterwards, but the documents already produced seem to contra-dict him. He thinks Stanton has assisted in placing him in an unfavorable position in this matter before the people, and is incensed be yord measure at him.

Last night the President received all the newspaper correspondents who called at the White House, and gave to all his version of the matter. Stanton's friends have also called on him in large numbers. So we are having a lively time of It.

Words of Cheer for the Secretary. It is reported that leading Republicans all over the country are urging Stanton, by letter and telegraph, to stand firm and not resign.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Two o'clock Market Report. By the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 7-2 P. M.-U. S. Fivetwenties, 73 5-16; Illinois Central, 762; Erie Railroad, 451; others unchanged. LIVERPOOL, August 7-2 P. M.-Bacon, 445.; Common Rosin, 7s. 6d.; Spirits Petroleum, 6ad.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d.; Fine Rosin, 12s.
ANTWERP, August 7-Noon.-Petroleum mar-

The St. Patrick Arrived Out. GLASGOW, August 7-2 P. M .- The steamer St.

Patrick, from Quebec, arrived here to-day. Trial of John H. Surratt. Continued from the Third Edition.

Washington, Aug. 7.—One of the conspirators who took the life of the President, Abraham Lincoln, on the lifth day of April, 1825, he who fired the fatal shot, in his flight from the scene of the murder was overtaken by the swift vengence of the Almighty, and died at the hands of his pursuers. Others charged as co-conspirators in this chormous crime were tried two years ago, by a military ceimmission. Some of them were condemned to explate their guilt upon the gallows and others doomed to suffer imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas. You have been told, gentlemen, the the argument lof this case, that those who were tried before that Military Commission, and hing upon its findings, were themselves the vicilins of a base and disgraceful conspiracy. Brave, gailant, and honest soldiers of their country have been held up before you as inhuman butchers of innocent men. It has been said in support of this denunciation that the Subreme Court of the United States has. In the case of Milligan, declared that the military court which tried Harold and others, for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, was an illegal tribunal, organized without law, without right, and without warrant in the Constitution; a mere convocation of military men, having no right to try the cause committed to them Continued from the Third Edition which tried Harold and others, for the murder of Abraham Lineoln, was an illegal tribunal, organized without law, without right, and without warrant in the Constitution; a mere convocation of military men, having no right to try the cause committed to them by President Jonnson; and it has been said that it was concorted not to try but to condemn. In my humble judgment, the Supreme Court has made no such decision. It so, why have not the prisoners now confined upon the Dry Tortingas for complicity in the greatest crime of the age been released from their confinement? They have sympathizing friends enough to have applied any such decision in the direction of their discharge, and they could not have remained there a week after the decision had been made to the effect that they were unlawfully restrained of their liberty. If I understand the decision in Milligan's case aright, it went upon the ground that the commission which tried Milligan was not organized in obedience to the act of Congress providing for the punishment of such crimes as he was charged with committing, and the opinion of the majo ity of the Court upon the ground that no hostile foot had ever pressed the soil of Indiana at the time he was arraigned before a military tribunal there, and that, therefore, that tribunal which condemned him for acts of treason committed in that State, had no authority to try him, notwithstanding the whole nation was involved in the most terrible atraggle for its life. The majority opinion being predicated upon a possession of historic truth, we could not perhaps have looked for a more rightful deduction. Unprepared, however, as all loyal hearts were for such an anneuncement, the American people would be even yet more astonished to have it deciared by any Court in the country that the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the President of the United States, has not the power is delegated by the United States, has not the power in time of war to institute a military commension for the purpose of trying a gang of sples

Boston, August 7.—The barque Eva H. Fisk, from New York for Cadia, put into this port today for repairs, having encountered a terrific gale on August 2, in latitude 39, longitude 71, in which the vessel was hove on her beam ends, sweeping overboard Mr. H. P. Wilson, the Mate; L. Holborn, the cook, and one sailor, name unknown, who were all lost. The vessel had her decks sweet, and lost boats, jibooom, sails, etc. The barque Trojan, Captain Sleeper, from Rockland for New Orleans, with a cargo of lime, put into Newport, R. I., last night. She is reported to be on fire in the hold.

New York, August 7.—Arrived, steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, August 7.—Cotton quiet at 20. for mid-dling. Flour dull and lower; 800 bbls. sold; Biata, 8070@1090; Ohio, \$910@12; Western, \$120@1190. Wheat dull at \$120; white Southern, \$130. Corn 2/930. Digher; 140,000 bushels sold at \$11301-15. Oats steady and quiet. Provisions quiet and dull, New Mess Pork, \$2300@2210. Whisky quiet.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to day, Edward Pine had a further hearing, charged with robbing the safe of the Friends' meeting-house, in Race street, above Fifteenth, of \$1900. The hearing was being continued when our report closed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug 7. 

### FINANCIAL.

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Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.

They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to

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OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS HOUSE, ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10. Decorations by WM. A ROLIN, Esq., of Philadel-

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NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.

There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEUBALGIA, GOUT.

The newly affilted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and prac-

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DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Contains no Mercury, Coichicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious. All advices ree of charge. Prepared at

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us, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Par-: "Awsings," etc. Also, 800 Wagon Covers, ns, etc. for sale low, by A. PUHVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

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POSTPONED RACE EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

SEA BATH, ETC. DOUBLE TEAM RACE. To start from MARKET Street Wharf, at 6 o'clock A. M. Returning at 7:30 P. M. FRIDAY, August 9.

EXCURSION FARE, \$100. DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-tresuments in the Gardens at GLOUCHSTER FOINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three quarters of an bour.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 16 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents, Chester or Hook, 10 cents, Gn and atter MONDAY, July 8, the steamer A RIEL, will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 945 A. M. and 1245 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 645 A. M. and 1245 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 16 cents. 6 8 St DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WIL mington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA hardox will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For further particulars, apply on board, 7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UPTHE RIVER.—
The spieudid steamboat JOHN A.
WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to
Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Terresdaile, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These
excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at
2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Returning, leave Bristol
at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 8 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c, [5 25 3m] BPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, 25181-7

MOVEL ADVERTISEMENT

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HOYT mentioneth a few articles selling at 25 Cents each (to wit):-

each (to wit);—
Accordeons and Aromatic Soap,
Boot-jacks and Bear's Oil,
Bandolin and drushes,
Boxes, Steel Fells, and Bett Backles,
Brier Wood Pipes and Blacking,
Brown Windsor Soap and Boys' Canes,
Cosmetics and Cork Screws,
Corn Brooms and Castlle Soap,
Currency Holders and Coigate Soap,
Cultars for Ladies and Candy Baskets,
Dominoes and Derby Necktles,
Extracts and Fig. Glasses.
Feather Dusters and Fine Combs. Feather Dusters and Fine Combs. Fans and Fac Powder.

Gloves and Garrers. Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap. Handkerohleis and Harmonioums. Hair Pins and Hair Combs. Hosiery and Hair Oil. Hair Brushes and Honey Soap. Indelible Ink and Hallan Soap. Mucilage and Musk. Mirrors and Memorandum Books. Neckties and Night-Blooming Cereus, Nail Brushes and New Mown Hay.

Nall Brushes and New Mown Hay.

Purses and Permatums.

Packages of Pins and Paring Knives.

Packages of Pins and Paring Knives.

Packages of Needles and Penoils.

Pontmonales and Pomatum.

Pocket Books and Pomatum.

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Paper Collars (Boxes) and Playing Cards.

Ox Marrow and Omnibus Song.

Razor Strops and Receipt Books.

Rouge and Rat Traps.

Rubber Balls and 2 foot Rules.

Steamboat Cards and Shirt Buttons (packages).

Silver Powder and Sleeve Buttons.

Scissors and Stationery Packages.

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Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

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at 25 cents, that cannot be had in ye other stores at east han 50 cents.

HOYT giveth a check with each article sold, which entitleth the purchaser to receive either a Watch, an Ice Pitcher, a Castor, a pair or Opera Glasses, a Tollet Set, an Album, a Work Box, a Tea Set, or some other valuable article which ye purchasers can have by paying ONE DOLLAR (optional with ye purchaser whether he taketh yearticle for One Dollar or not).

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"The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
The pink is purty,
And so are you."

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